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FIRE REHABILITATION CRITIQUE AND WORKSHOP

BOISE, IDAHO
FEBRUARY 15 — 17, 1972

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CONTENTS

Page

Introductions 1

Major Aspects of the Problem 2

Problem Areas & Recommended Solutions 5

I Pre-Season Preparation 6

II Actions at Completion of Suppression 9

III Policy on use of Rehabilitation Funds 11

IV Charging Time to 1520 12

V Identification of Rehabilitation Needs 13

VI Wildlife and Environmental Protection 15

VII Contracting Procedures 18

VIII Follow-up Management and Project Evaluation 21

Summary 22

Appendix 24

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INTRODUCTION

Burned areas resulting from wildfires on Bureau administered lands need to be rehabilitated as soon as suppression activities permit.

In order to actively pursue this policy, the Bureau has to meet the challenge of fire rehabilitation:

to stabilize soil
to replace cover
to replenish feed and cover for wildlife
to change vegetative composition when necessary
to provide weed control
to prevent off-site damage
and to replace fire species with fire resistant species.

Recognizing that there are many problem areas in the fire rehabilitation program, a Fire Rehabilitation Critique and Workshop was held February 15-17, 1972, in Boise, Idaho.[1] The purpose of the meeting was to identify the various problems encountered in the emergency rehabilitation of burned areas and to develop recommendations which will help the Bureau in overcoming these problems.

The overriding principle behind the meeting was the recognition that the Bureau needs to do a more effective job of fire rehabilitation.

The program at the meeting was designed to allow the Districts, State Offices, Service Centers and Washington Office to discuss the problems exposed during the 1971 season's efforts. After the identification of the problem areas, the main group broke into smaller "working groups" to come up with solutions to the identified problems.

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[1] Agenda and list of attendees - Appendix 1 and 2

MAJOR ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM

The Bureau of Land Management has been in the fire rehabilitation business since 1969 and has spent over $7½ million on rehabilitation programs and projects. 1961 ?

TABLE 1. ANNUAL FUNDING OF FIRE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

Year	Expenditure
1961	$ 1,415,000
1962	1,250,000
1963	198,000
1964	250,000
1965	1,308,000
1966	117,000
1967	1,028,000
1968	299,000
1969	283,600
1970	391,000
1971	440,000
1972	600,000
Total	$ 7,579,000

Rehabilitation costs have exceeded $1 million in four out of the twelve years of the program. In only two years did costs go below $¼ million. We have averaged over $½ million each year.

It would appear that in the experience gained during this period of time, that our programs should be limited to the availability of funds. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Many problems still plague us and seldom do we accomplish our fire rehabilitation needs. This program continues to keep the other district programs off schedule.

The major problems fall into eight areas:

1. The first of these is in pre-season preparation. Generally speaking, we have enough information to predict our rehabilitation needs before an area actually burns. We have had cheatgrass areas almost completely lacking in perennials where we know that reseeding is a must after a burn if we are to prevent soil movement and the invasion of undesirable

species. We have had thousands of acres of existing crested wheatgrass seedings and areas covered with good stands of native perennials where seeding after a fire would largely be a waste of money. Criteria is needed to predict what we would have to do if an area were to burn. The establishment of such a zoning system could practically eliminate field examination in many cases and in others would enable us to determine that treatment is actually needed at the time the fire boundaries are established. Each year we know that we will use seed, posts, wire and other materials for rehabilitation projects. We also know that we will need to mobilize drills and other equipment. Yet, with this knowledge, we have never set up, even a token of seed and supplies, or made any other preseason effort prior to the time that the field project proposals hit the State Office. We wind up frantically trying to purchase seed that many times is not the best species, variety or quality available for the job. Usually it is obtained too late in the season and weather prevents us from getting it into the ground at the proper time. Similarly, the same problem exists in obtaining seed drills of the right kind and in the proper repair needed to accomplish the job on time.

2. The second area of concern is in the time frame of the completion of fire suppression activities.

   Some of the work now accomplished with 1520 funds could logically be done during mop-up operations on the fire, i.e. repair of bulldozer damage, cut fences, road damage and broken cattleguards. The completion of many of these tasks in mop-up is not always easy as much of the equipment used is required on other fires during a blow-up season. There are advantages in not having to move additional machinery back into an area and damages are avoided if these repairs could be made prior to subsequent use, livestock movement, or weather conditions that may further damage the disturbed areas.

3. The next major area is in the matter of policy in regard to use of emergency fire rehabilitations funds. There are broad policy guidelines in the existing manuals, but the current emphasis on environmental impacts, aesthetics and wildlife are resulting in public demands which go far beyond what was originally considered as the proper use of emergency funding. There is a fine line between conservations objectives at least cost and development projects where benefits must exceed costs. This raises the question of whether we can realistically and economically accomplish the development of wildlife habitat, timber production, and sustained forage yields under crash programs.

4. The next major area concerns the charging of time to 1520. There is confusion in how to plan time prior to approval of rehabilitation projects. Additionally, there is confusion in planning time

on project proposals that fail to obtain approval or where funds run out. Many of the answers to these questions need to be specifically identified in our manuals.

5. Another major area is improved instructions for project proposals. We have improved in this area over the years, but further definition is needed. Each year districts struggle on how to put proposals together. Manualized instructions are needed that provide clearcut directions which will enable the districts to write project plans that provide the data for decision making at the State and Washington Offices. No longer can we accept the long dissertations containing irrelevant information and non-essential pleas. By the same token, there isn't time to send project propsals back to the districts for re-writing if we are going to get the job done.

6. The next major area lies in the aspect of wildlife and environmental protection. A great deal of information concerning the value of various plants for wildlife, the adaptation of these plants to specific sites, the sources of seed and methods of establishment and management to insure survival and success is known, but needs to be made readily available. Positive information on how to proceed is needed and in addition we need to know how to analyze the many practices that are advocated.

7. The next area is in the aspect of contracting procedures. Our Service Centers have greatly assisted us in the past, but there are still some breakdowns in communications. Improvement could be made in the delivery of award notices in person rather than by mail, which might speed up our work or avoid delays which have been fatal to some of our projects. Since fire rehabilitation involves several districts, the State Office, Service Centers, and generally the Washington Office, it would be logical if the State Office could be established as a point of coordination. If contracting information, money information, or awards by-passes this coordination center, we will soon be in trouble. This appears to be the point where our contracting efforts break down.

8. Our last major problem is in follow-up management and project evaluation. Once the fire season and the rehabilitation job is completed, it is necessary to establish follow-up management to completely achieve our rehabilitation goals. As we give greater consideration to the environment and wildlife, this problem needs even more attention. We need to establish more formal records in our project evaluations to guide our future efforts. In some areas, rehabilitation might not be the answer, management alone could be equally effective. Well planned and documented evaluations could avoid waste and risk and overcome many of our problems in this area.

PROBLEM AREAS AND RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS

The seven groups of the workshop identified problem areas and recommended solutions to those problems. For purposes of organization, they have been classified into the eight major areas as identified in the preceeding chapter. They are:

I. Pre-Season Preparation

II. Actions at Completion of Fire Suppression Activities

III. Policy on Use of Fire Rehabilitation Funds

IV. Charging of Time to 1520

V. Identification of Rehabilitation Needs

VI. Wildlife and Environmental Protection

VII. Contracting Procedures

VIII. Follow-up Management and Project Evaluation

I. PRE-SEASON PREPARATION

1. PROBLEM

Need for revised policy in fire rehabilitation and classification of manual instructions.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

The manual be changed under 7240, Fire Rehabilitation, as follows and Instruction Memorandum to be issued pending manual revision:

Changes in 7240 (deletions and/or additions)
.05B, .06C, .06D, .06E, .1, .11, .11B, .11B1, .11B2,
.12B, .12C, .12E, .14A.
Suggested revisions shown in Appendix 3.

2. PROBLEM

Need for improvement in requests for project approval.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Supply a fire rehabilitation narrative format as an illustration in Manual (7240.14A). Item IV of the narrative to consider the impact on the environment (see Appendix 4).

3. PROBLEM

The need to have proper seed, supplies and equipment immediately available for emergency use.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

A. That the Vale District set up a central pool system for storage and repair of seeding equipment.

(1) Other Districts and States, so desiring, shall arrange to transport this equipment to the Vale District for repair and reconditioning. They will contact Vale for scheduling repair.

(2) When it becomes necessary to borrow additional equipment of this type, that it be secured at the earliest possible date, in order to provide Vale with the time necessary to put this equipment in field operating condition. This may require advance W.O. approval of a portion of the fire rehabilitation proposal pertaining to equipment transportation, ordering of parts and repairs.

(3) Vale will repair or recondition the equipment as requested. Unless requested to do otherwise, we will follow our normal maintenance procedure, which includes various limited modifications which have been approved by the San Dimas Equipment Development Center and the Interagency Range Seeding Equipment Committee.

(4) After repairs, the owning District or Agency may have the equipment returned; or leave it stored in the Vale Wareyard until such time is needed.

(5) Based on average use of 1200 acres per drill for the proposed seeding, the AWP should provide the following average costs and manpower requirements for drill repair.

a. .55 per acre and six man days for drills needing modification to Vale District standards plus repair. Most drills, which have never been through the Vale repair shop, will need this.

b. .40 per acre and four man days for drills for which modification to Vale standards is not needed or not wanted.

c. .25 per acre and three man days for drills that have been through the Vale repair facilities within the last three years. Cost and manpower requirements may vary depending on degree of field maintenance and care.

(6) All costs and man months to be charged directly to the requesting agency and included in their AWP submissions.

B. The Vale District be set up as a central seed storage warehouse for Idaho and Oregon under the fire rehabilitation program. The following seed and quantity is suggested:

(1)	Crested wheat (Nordan)	200,000#	$80,000
(2)	Intermediate wheatgrass	40,000#	$20,000
(3)	Nomad alfalfa	10,000#	$10,000
	Estimated Total Cost		$110,000

4. PROBLEM

The need for identification of rehabilitation needs prior to fire occurance to improve and accelerate rehabilitation planning.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

This would be a pre-zoning of a district for rehabilitation work. The purpose of pre-zoning would be to give initial guidelines

on going fires for need or rehabilitation projects. Evaluate district or area:

1. What areas would need fire rehabilitation?
2. What areas do not need fire rehabilitation?
3. Pre-zoning would be based on the following:
    a. Vegetation
    b. Soil
    c. Moisture
    d. SSF
    e. Wind

It is recommended that the Shoshone District select an area to see if pre-zoning is feasible in our programming systems.

1. Use information available under WC&D Phase 1 and MFP.
2. Evaluate studies on the existing rehabilitation projects.
3. Keep track of cost involving pre-zoning area.
4. Pull all information together to see if pre-zoning can be justified on the basis of needs, effort, cost and useability.

5. PROBLEM

The need for establishment of a qualified rehabilitation planning team to be available during "bust" conditions.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

It was recommended that a Fire Rehabilitation Team be established on a State basis where there is an indication of above-normal fire season, or where there is a request from the district. The team would be made up of technicians in the following disciplines as needed:

Watershed
Range
Wildlife
Soils
Recreation
Forestry
I & E (information)

The State Office would select the team on the basis of availability of the technician needed from District, State and Service Center staffs.

II. ACTIONS AT COMPLETION OF FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES

6. PROBLEM

The need to create a public awareness of fire rehabilitation needs, programs and results.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

The various State Directors should emphasize the need for immediate identification of rehabilitation needs to the public when fires occur. The public should be advised of rehabilitation plans and subsequent projects implementing such plans. Public information should clarify needs, goals and objectives, methods and results. The State Director should definitely assign this responsibility to District Managers and provide assistance through the State Public Affairs Staff.

7. PROBLEM

The need for a directive for repair of damages created by suppression activities under 1510.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Modification of BLM Manual 9211.3.31B4C(4)(c)111e as follows:

FIRE OPERATIONS RESTORATION

Where such fire lines, firebreaks, and fire roads could lead to erosion, stream damage, flooding, or economic losses, final fire line mop-up operations may include, but are not limited to any or all of the following actions: (1) Stabilize fire line with a protective treatment to prevent further damage, (2) partial replacement of previously removed vegetative cover and other material to the fire line in the form of water bars at intervals needed to control erosion, (3) building of water diversion channels through the berm if the fire line gradient is steep or it runs downhill, and (4) repair of improvements damages by fire fighting operations. Such actions may be accomplished by continuing the use of the necessary dozers and manpower after control of fires and charged to emergency fire funds (1510).

8. PROBLEM

Consider how equipment can be kept on fire where "bust" conditions require movement of equipment.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Fire damage repairs connected with fire fighting (1510) should be the Plans Chief responsibility with implimentation as follows:

The damage repair responsibilities connected with fire fighting damages (1510) should be included in the Plans Chief function. He should plan, program and coordinate expenditures with district personnel.

The specific duties would be made a part of the normal Intelligence Officer's duties. One of the duties would be to coordinate the 1510 plan with the total district rehabilitation planning.

The 1510 portion of the 9211.31B4e BLM Manual should be included in the BLM Fire Control Notebook under the Plans Function.

This job should be developed and included in all fire team or Plans Function Training.

III. POLICY ON USE OF FIRE REHABILITATION FUNDS

9. PROBLEM

Propose rewording of BLM Manual 1511 to clarify an emergency situation.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Recommend that 1511.34A be revised to include fire rehabilitation as an emergency. Recommended change is underlined.
1511.34 Emergency Purchases

A. When to make them. There are occasions when supplies and services must be secured immediately in order to meet an emergency, i.e. when there is immediate danger of loss of life or property. Examples are fire, flood, and explosion. In situations where rehabilitation work is determined to be emergency in nature, normal procurement procedures requiring formal advertising may be relaxed as necessary to fulfill immediate needs.

IV. CHARGING OF TIME TO 1520

10. PROBLEM

State and District Office concern in proper coding of time to proposed rehabilitation projects and general rehabilitation planning.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

A standard project number be assigned to general planning to take care of State Office planning assistance and project proposals that fail to materialize.

V. IDENTIFICATION OF REHABILITATION NEEDS

11. PROBLEM

Development of criteria to determine the need for emergency rehabilitation.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Time did not permit the development of criteria at the workshop. The group recommended that the Portland Service Center develop the cirteria within the framework of the Bureau Planning System by July 15, 1972.

12. PROBLEM

A checklist to be used with criteria developed to determine what rehabilitation is needed and whether it should be accomplished under emergency programs or regular Bureau programs.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Group will develop by July 15, 1972 and list must consider on site problems --

check vegetation
analyze WC&D, Phase 1
soil surface factor (SSF)

off site problems --

flood
sediment
water quality
SSF

13. PROBLEM

Research needed on cultural study plan for rehabilitation.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

A study plan for future guidelines will be developed by the group by July 15, 1972 considering research that has been done and evaluating results in respect to:

A. Type of vegetation in burned area.

B. Resistant species.

C. Season of burning.

D. Effect of burning on soil types.

E. Effect on infiltration of the soils.

F. Effect of intensity of burn on browse.

G. Studies on seedings in cheatgrass areas.

VI. WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

14. PROBLEM

Policy for wildlife habitat rehabilitation with 1520 funds recognizing what can be accomplished on a crash basis and what should be identified within regular long term programs.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

The existing 7240 Manual limits rehabilitation to restoring the site to its pre-burn productivity. In many cases, the opportunity exists to substantially improve wildlife habitat from its original state during fire rehabilitation. If the fire rehabilitation effort is to go beyond the least cost alternative to meet the watershed conservation objective (and this may be no action at all - or only fencing the area), then it should be Bureau policy to look at all resource values equally - forage, recreation, wildlife,aesthetics, forestry, etc. Hopefully, the Bureau planning system will be helpful in this analysis. Reference should be made to both existing population habitats - and those areas having potential. Appropriate specialists should be called to evaluate these potentials.

When we are faced with fire rehabilitation, it seems foolish to neglect the opportunity for resource improvement. For improvement of wildlife, frequently the addition of different forage species can make the difference between good wildlife habitat and unsuitable wildlife habitat. If the additional habitat improvement is not done at rehabilitation time, the opportunity will likely be lost forever. In addition to the extra cost of separate treatment, species competition may preclude successful establishment of wildlife vegetative species. Wildlife values should be considered on fires of all sizes - small as well as large, fragmented Section 15 lands as well as Section 3 lands.

From the discussions during these three days, it was obvious that there were widely varying interpretations of the Manual contents. If the Manual statements are to be revised and the policy clarified, we ask that the above aspects regarding wildlife be given thoughtful consideration.

15. PROBLEM

Study trials or other procedures needed to provide guidance for restoration of wildlife habitat in burned areas.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

In on-the-ground action on wildlife habitat rehabilitation, we have some serious problems. Much of the blame for these problems lies with the wildlifers in the Bureau. We have never organized the knowledge and techniques that are available into a useable or satisfactory set of guidelines. We should place high priority on the following aspects.

A. More information or criteria is needed so we can determine whether the plants of a burned area are dead or alive. Items for consideration should include study of adventitious buds, microscopic analysis of remnants, watering of areas to see if growth can be generated, use of geriatric acids and other methods that research has indicated may be of value.

B. We need organized periodic evaluation of previously burned areas -- both the areas that were not rehabilitation seeded and those that were. It appears logical that at least a sample of those areas which were seeded be evaluated annually for three years and in subsequent years as needed to provide meaningful evaluation so we can work out future courses of action. The evaluations should be locked into our JDR and ADP systems. Procedures now in use for evaluation of AMP's may be adaptable to fire rehabilitation evaluations.

16. PROBLEM

Where wildlife is involved, we need to know more about adaptable species, method of establishment and follow-up management.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

A handbook on adapted species, planting methods, etc. is needed. The handbook should cover: vegetative species/varieties, their uses, soil and moisture requirements, mixtures, planting requirements, specialized equipment or adaptations of commonly used equipment. The handbook should cover all major BLM habitat types, what to plant for specific purposes under various site conditions. To be able to provide or support recommendations or to meet certain situations, it may be necessary to conduct seed adaptability tests for different areas and varying soil and moisture conditions.

We recommend the Denver Service Center prepare a Wildlife handbook on habitat needs by Wildlife species. The preparation of such a handbook should draw on available talent and expertise to accomplish the assignment. We recognize the time required to prepare a handbook of this type. Therefore, the handbook should be developed in segments in order to have working guides for District use as they become available.

Also, perhaps like the proposal for inventorying all of the rangeland drills, we should have an inventory of the specialized browse seed equipment such as Hanson browse seeders, dribblers, etc.

We will never attain satisfactory capability in our wildlife rehabilitation efforts - or in our regular programs until we have area seed bank storage for the right seeds from the right sources purchased when the various seeds are available at a reasonable cost. Perhaps there is some part that BIFC could play in this. But qualified, knowledgeable people are needed to determine specifications for purchase or gathering, treatment, storage, etc. We should consider the talents of people like Perry Plummer, people he has trained, retired USFS nursery managers or SCS Plant Material Center managers.

After an area has been treated, assure that future management is adjusted as needed to insure that the species planted have a chance to become established and that future use is predicted on the needs of the plant to survive. It may be necessary to modify the AMP.

VII. CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

17. PROBLEM

The need for a broad memorandum on contracting procedures that would avoid delays and expedite fire rehabilitation work.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

The group was aware that certain administrative, financial and procurement procedures are mandatory and that it would be difficult to modify restraints and procurement methods. The two days of workshop discussions revealed that there are provisions within existing contracting framework which might be utilized to expedite contract award in emergency situations.

It is recommended that the following list of recommendations be evaluated by PSC and Washington Offices and that a memorandum of instructions be issued to implement and clarify those recommendations considered feasible.

Bob Bysom, PSC Contracting Officer, agreed to coordinate the evaluation and issuance of a memorandum.

1. Districts determine as accurately as possible the work to be done in order to eliminate amendments and changes after the Invitation to Bid has been issued. All offices should be notified that the work to be done is of an emergency nature.

2. If a suitable contractor is working on an existing government contract in the area and it appears that he can accomplish the additional work in the time specified, consideration should be given to modifying the existing contract to include the new work.

3. Recommend that open end contracts be utilized.

4. Negotiate formal contracts.

5. Consider utilizing informal contracts to treat extremely critical areas, completing the job with formal contracts.

6. Prior to the fire season, Districts should canvass contractors and develop a list of bidders who would be interested in negotiated contracts as the season progresses.

7. Develop rental agreements for aircraft on an hourly basis to be used for aerial seeding.

8. Discuss procedures to expedite notice to proceed, hand carry, telegram, etc.

9. Present wording used in contract allows a 15 day waiting period before contractor is defaulted for not picking up notice to proceed. Consider reducing this time.

10. Many contractors bid several jobs and in some instances over extend their capability to complete all jobs for which they are low bidders. Consideration should be given to changing the wording to permit selection of the next lowest bidder if the lowest bidder cannot start the job immediately.

11. Present procedures require that seed and materials be on hand before contract is awarded. Consideration should be given to awarding the contract if sufficient materials are on hand to start the work and completed with materials to be delivered at a later date.

12. Consideration should be given to eliminating performance bonds if it appears that work will be delayed and cannot be completed before adverse weather conditions occur.

18. PROBLEM

A checklist is needed to evaluate bidders being considered for contract award.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

Current Manual instructions list a number of items that should be considered in determining whether or not the lowest bidder is a responsible contractor. Districts need additional instructions in documenting information to the extent that it can be utilized in disqualifying contractors who have a poor performance record.

Items to be considered in awarding a contract:

1. Does equipment meet specifications
2. Contractor integrity
3. Business ethics and organization
4. Quality of work
5. Does contractor have adequate supervisory personnel
6. Past experience of contractor or type of work
7. If bid is lower than 15% of a good solid estimate, all aspects of the bid should be checked and verified.
8. Contractors credit capacity -- does not have sufficient funds to secure payrolls, equipment and materials.

19. PROBLEM

Consider recommendations for the use of open end contracts.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

The Bureau is considering utilization of equipment rental offer forms for work other than fire emergency. A manual draft has been prepared and is being circulated for review. This should be expedited for use during the coming fire season.

VIII. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT EVALUATION

20. PROBLEM

Is seeding accomplishing our rehabilitation objective?

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

The committee was unable to come to grips with this problem, apparently on the basis that the objectives of reseeding were not sufficiently identified for them to make a recommendation.

21. PROBLEM

New techniques are needed.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

No new techniques are known at this time. The Service Center will canvass the following sources for new ideas which can be field tested or emphasized for further research.

A. Range Equipment Committee

B. Universities working in Range Conservation

C. Society for Range Management

D. Department of Agriculture research projects

22. PROBLEM

Evaluate the "do nothing" of management alternatives.

RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

The goals identified by management framework plans should determine whether natural recovery, special management or land treatment should be considered.

SUMMARY

Recognizing that the Bureau needs to do a more effective job of fire rehabilitation, the groups at this workshop discussed methods and offered constructive solutions to present problem areas. Everyone participating felt that we have a challenge in the fire rehabilitation program, but there is a breakdown of communications between District, State, Service Center and the Washington Office.

It is intended that this report will be a method of highlighting the meeting and in turn strengthing the line of connections that are needed in order to improve ways of expediting fire rehabilitation work.

Many of the group recommendations can be carried out at the District and State levels.

The group recommendations that will need consideration from the Washington Office and Service Centers, are as follows:

1. Manual change under 7240 Fire Rehabilitation
   Work Group Recommendation #1
2. Improvement in requests for project approval
   Work Group Recommendation #2
3. Need to have proper seed, supplies and equipment immediately available for emergency use
   Work Group Recommendation #3
4. Need for a directive for repair of damages created by suppression activities under 1510
   Work Group Recommendation #7
5. Determination of how equipment can be kept on the fire where "bust" conditions require movement of equipment
   Work Group Recommendation #8
6. Rewording BLM Manual 1511 Work Group Recommendation #9
7. Charging of time to 1520 Work Group Recommendation #10
8. Development of criteria to determine the need for emergency rehabilitation
   Work Group Recommendation #11

9.	Development of checklist	Work Group Recommendation #12
10.	Reserach on cultural study plan for rehabilitation	Work Group Recommendation #13
11.	Where wildlife involved, need adaptable species, establishment and follow-up information	Work Group Recommendation #16
12.	Memorandum on contracting procedures	Work Group Recommendation #17
13.	Checklist to evaluate bidders	Work Group Recommendation #18
14.	Use of open end contracts	Work Group Recommendation #19
15.	New techniques	Work Group Recommendation #21

In the final analysis, the workshop accomplished its objective of pointing out the problem areas and offering solutions to those problems. It also pointed out a cooperative effort is needed to accomplish the timely treatment of public land areas burned by wildfire.

APPENDIX

1 ....Agenda

2 ....Workshop Group Assignments

3 ....7240 Fire Rehabilitation

4 ....Fire Restoration Plan
(Illust. 1 (7240.14A)

APPENDIX I

AGENDA

Fire Rehabilitation Critique and Workshop
BIFC - Boise, Idaho
February 15-17, 1972

February 15

9:00 a.m. Welcome - Bill Mathews, State Director

9:15 a.m. Opening Remarks, Introduction, and Purpose - John Killough, ISO

Fire Potential Buildup in Idaho, 1971 - Bill Mabbutt, ISO

District Fire Rehabilitation Reports and Problems - 1971

- Boise
- Idaho Falls
- Shoshone
- Lakeview
- Vale

1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Problems Encountered in the 1971 Fire Rehabilitation Program

- State Offices -
  - Oregon - Warren Sandau
  - Idaho - Bill Jensen

- Washington Office
  - Budget - Paul Leonard

- Portland Service Center
  - Contracting - Bob Bysom

- Denver Service Center
  - Seed Purchasing - Terry Nichols

February 16

8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Role of the Offices in Fire Rehabilitation

- Planning - District Office - Art Gerity, Boise DO

- Assistance in Planning - Bob Martin, S&T, PSC

- Review, Coordination and Submission - State Office - Bill Jensen, - ISO

- Coordination and Programming - Lowell Udy, WO

February 16 (Con't)

Policy Considerations

Watershed - Loren Welker, WO
Wildlife - Frank Stanton, PSC
Range - Ed Evatz, WO

Contracting - PSC - Bob Bysom, PSC

Bid Review & Equipment Examination - Andy Truden, Boise DO

Operations - District Office - Eldon Beus, Shoshone DO

February 17

8:30 a.m. to End — Problem Solving

Use of 1510 funds on Fire Rehabilitation - Skip Ashmon, BIFC

Studies of Fire Rehabilitation Areas - Bob Martin, PSC

Rangeland Drill Acquisition & Repair - Ethan Freeman, Vale DO

Workshop Groups

1. Repair of fire damage under 1510 subactivity
2. Preparation of fire rehabilitation project plans
3. Criteria for determining rehabilitation needs
4. Advance preparations to expedite fire rehabilitation
5. Contract supervision - "bust season"
6. Wildlife habitat rehabilitation
7. Other problems identified by critique

Report by Workshops

Open Discussion

Put'er all together

END

APPENDIX II

Fire Rehabilitation Critique and Workshop
Workshop Group Assignments
February 17, 1972

1. Repair of fire damage under 1510 subactivity.

   Dean Durfee, Shoshone District - Group Leader
   Skip Ashmon, BIFC
   Harold Elg, Salmon District
   Chris Vosler, Burns District
   Les Rosenkrance, Idaho Falls District

2. Preparation of fire rehabilitation project plans.

   Warren Sandau, Oregon State Office - Group Leader
   Dave Lodzinski, Idaho Falls District
   Jim Gabettas, Boise District
   Carl Johnson, Idaho State Office
   Darrel Short, Shoshone District
   Cliff Page, Vale District

3. Criteria for determining rehabilitation needs.

   Bob Martin, PSC - Group Leader
   Mel Hughes, Boise District
   Vern Webb, Idaho State Office
   Rod Harris, Burley District
   Eldon Beus, Shoshone District

4. Advance preparations to expedite fire rehabilitation.

   Bill Mabbutt, Idaho State Office - Group Leader
   Terry Nichols, DSC
   Loren Welker, Washington Office
   Ethan Freeman, Vale District
   Bill Jensen, Idaho State Office

5. Contract Supervision - "Bust Season"

   Ed Evatz, Washington Office - Group Leader
   Bob Moline, Shoshone District
   Andy Truden, Boise District
   Rex Morgan, PSC
   Larry Hanlon, Coeur d'Alene District
   Ross Sharp, Idaho Falls District
   Bob Bysom, PSC

6. Wildlife habitat rehabilitation.

   Hugh Harper, Idaho State Office - Group Leader
   Art Gerity, Boise District
   Frank Stanton, PSC
   Glenn Ford, Salmon District
   Don Gipe, Lakeview District

7. Other problems identified by cirtique.

   Lowell Udy, Washington Office - Group Leader
   Delbert Fallon, Idaho State Office
   John Killough (or Bill Jensen), Idaho State Office
   Bob Krumm, Boise District
   Clair Whitlock, Idaho State Office

7240 - FIRE REHABILITATION

Table of Contents

- .01 Purpose
- .02 Objective
- .03 Authority
- .04 Responsibility
- .05 Definitions
  - A. Fire Rehabilitation
  - B. Treatment
- .06 Policy

- .1 Burned Area Evaluation and Rehabilitation
  - .11 Evaluation and Analysis
    - A. Initial Survey
      - 1. Physical Factors
      - 2. Non-Physical Factors
    - B. Needs and Objectives
      - ~~1. Conservation~~
      - ~~2. Development~~
  - .12 Methods of Treatment
    - A. Management
    - B. Seeding
    - C. Planting
    - D. Watershed Tillage
      - 1. Furrowing and Trenching
      - 2. Ripping
    - E. Water Control Structures
      - 1. Detention Dams
      - 2. Dikes and Diversion Dams
    - F. Trails
  - .13 Rehabilitation Planning Assistance
  - .14 Programming and Work Plans
    - A. Work Plans
      - 1. District Submission
      - 2. State Office Approval
      - 3. State Office Review
  - .15 Program Execution
    - A. Work Schedules
    - B. Contract Procurement
      - 1. Processing Time
      - 2. Time Element
  - .16 Equipment and Supply Needs
  - .17 Job Supervision, Inspection and Maintenance
    - A Supervision
    - B. Inspection and Maintenance

Appendices:
- 1 Seeding

7240 - FIRE REHABILITATION

.01 Purpose. This section explains the Bureau's emergency Fire Rehabilitation Program comprised of timely treatments on public land areas burned by wildfire.

.02 Objective. The basic objective of the Fire Rehabilitation Program is the timely mitigation, in the most economic and expeditious manner possible, of the adverse effects of fire on the vegetation-soil complex, inherent renewable resources of the watershed, and other damages. The Fire Rehabilitation Program will use as a pattern the basic conservation and development objectives of the Watershed Conservation and Development (WC&D) program. (See 7000.02).

.03 Authority. (See 7000.03).

.04 Responsibility. (See 7000.04).

.05 Definitions.

A. Fire Rehabilitation. An emergency rehabilitation program for treatment of Bureau-administered land and facilities damaged or destroyed by wildfire to reduce resource and economic losses.

B. Treatment. Watershed conservation ~~and development~~ opportunities for restoration of the damaged area includes one or any combination of the following; (1) Management (All types - livestock, people, wildlife, etc.), (2) Vegetation Establishment (seeding, planting), (3) Watershed Tillage (furrowing and trenching, ripping, etc.), (4) Water Control (detention dams, dikes, diversions, etc.), (5) Restricted Use (curtailment or elimination of all uses).

.06 Policy.

A. Accord fire rehabilitation emergency status. Only protection of life, fire suppression, and protection of property, have higher priority.

B. Treatment will be executed in a timely manner within seasonal limitations to obtain maximum benefits from rehabilitation efforts.

C. Give first priority to the watershed conservation objective, which ~~is~~ are to protect the site from further soil deterioration ~~by the least cost alternative~~.

~~D. Give second priority to that part of the watershed development objective relating to restoring the site to its pre-burn productive capacity and curbing other damages where benefits exceed costs.~~

~~E. Objectives are documented within the framework of the foregoing along with expected outputs quantified into realistic time frames.~~

D. ~~F.~~ All treatment measures will be designed to comply with existing Bureau standards. Bureau standard specifications are to be used whenever they apply.

7240 - FIRE REHABILITATION

.1 Burned Area Evaluation and Rehabilitation. Burned areas on Bureau administered lands resulting from wildfires will be examined to determine the need for rehabilitation as soon as suppression activities permit.① The selected treatment(s) will be applied to prevent erosion, sediment and flood damages, impairment of water quality, invasion of noxious or undesirable vegetation, replacement of fences and other facilities necessary for rehabilitation work, and to assure timely recovery of forage and timber resources to normal productivity. It is the responsibility of the District Manager to initiate all necessary treatments including deferment of grazing and other treatment opportunities required for protection and restoration of the burned area while surface soil most conducive to plant growth is still in place② The application of such treatments shall be continued at least until it is determined that restoration of the area has been accomplished.

.11 Evaluation and Analysis. Rehabilitation of burned areas requires evaluation and analysis comparable to that required for any treatment measures necessary in protection, restoration, and maintenance of the resources. However, the emergency nature of the need for fire rehabilitation often requires completion of the evaluation and analysis within a short period of time.③

A. Initial Survey. The initial survey consists of an inventory and evaluation of the conservation (physical) and development (non-physical) factors affected by the burn.

1. Physical Factors. Conduct an inventory of the physical conditions as they relate to conserving the watershed resources. Refer to Phase I, WC&D System (7322.1) and other methodology for evaluating physical factors. Limit data collection to that which is applicable for assisting in determining erosion hazard, site potential, and damage to vegetal cover.

2. Non-Physical Factors. Conduct an inventory and evaluation of the need to rehabilitate the burned watershed to reduce flood and sediment damages, dust abatement, etc. Refer to appropriate methodology for guidelines.

Add —1. Consider participation of State Fish and Game Departments.

Add —2. Resource area personnel should be assigned to fires within their area of responsibility to start determination of fire rehabilitation needs during ongoing fire suppression activities.

Add —3. Full consideration must be given to information provided by the Bureau planning systems (URA, MFP) and to coordination of plans with other interested parties.

B. Needs and Objectives. Formulate a listing of specific needs and objectives to be met or attained by rehabilitation investments. Refer to WC&D System, 4112.1, and 9521 for methodology for identifying objectives and analyzing alternative treatments. Limit the analysis to that which is applicable in accomplishing rehabilitation objectives. ~~Objectives should be considered on the basis of being either conservation or development~~.

1. Conservation. This includes investments specifically needed to curb damage to the soil by water or wind erosion and to mitigate adverse effects of the burn on water quality. The time required to stabilize the soil by use of available alternatives is an important consideration. ~~The alternative selected should represent the least cost alternative in terms of investment and maintenance costs and effectiveness in timely stabilization of the soil resource~~. The following treatment(s) may be used to meet the conservation objectives and needs.

1 ~~a~~. Management. Regulate livestock and other uses to provide the needed protection, rest and rotation.

2 ~~b~~. Vegetation Establishment. Seeding and planting to stabilize the soil and prevent invasion of noxious, poisonous, or undesirable plant species.

3 ~~c~~. Watershed Tillage. Application of the necessary practices to stabilize the site, retain moisture for the above ~~(b)~~ (2) vegetation establishment, and attain the needed water quality.

4 ~~d~~. Water Control. Construction of the necessary structures to maintain water quality, curb channel erosion and headcutting that accelerate from increased runoff from denuded burned areas.

5 ~~e~~. Program Facilities. Construction of the necessary protective fences or replacement of related management facilities, including fences and essential water, to accomplish the objectives. Construction of needed truck trails and maintenance of existing roads and trails to provide access for the above treatments.

~~2. Development. This includes investments specifically needed to mitigate damages from floods, sedimentation, dust storms, degradation of water quality and the replacement of related facilities and establishment of vegetal resources destroyed by fire that are in addition to that required to meet the conservation objective. Alternatives for meeting the development objectives should be analyzed on the basis of benefit/cost analyses to the extent that time will permit. The following treatment(s) may be used to meet the development objectives and needs.~~

~~a. Management. The necessary management practices to protect the development investments.~~

~~b. Vegetation Establishment. Replacement of destroyed vegetation to sustain forage yield, timber production, and wildlife habitat.~~

~~c. Watershed Tillage. Construction of the necessary practices to prevent or reduce damages and retain moisture for the above (b), vegetation establishment.~~

~~d. Water Control. Construction of the necessary structures to reduce or prevent damages.~~

~~e. Program Facilities. Replacement of destroyed or damaged program facilities, other than those under conservation objectives that are necessary to accomplish rehabilitation objectives. Construction of needed truck trails and maintenance of existing roads and trails needed to provide access for above treatments.~~

.12 Methods of Treatment. The various methods of treatment are referred to with respect to their use in fire rehabilitation.

A. Management. Management should always be given first consideration upon establishment of objectives for rehabilitation of a burned area.

1. Livestock. Protection from grazing is necessary for a minimum of one and usually two growing seasons to allow for improved vigor and establishment of new plants. Length of deferment should be based on the phenology and physiology of the key species in the area involved. Protective fencing and essential water development should be planned to meet not only emergency protective needs but to fit the long-term management objectives of the area. See 4112.1 for guidelines in establishing a proper grazing management system.

2. Wildlife, People, etc. Provide the necessary protection from these uses so as not to interfere with the restoration of the burned area.

3. Restricted Use. It may be necessary on certain areas to restrict all or some resource uses to reduce deterioration and aid in recovery of the burned area.

B. Seeding. The primary objective of seeding following a burn is to develop adequate cover for the denuded soil as soon as possible. The main consideration for determining the need for seeding is the length of time that would be required to obtain the desired cover without such treatment. This is influenced by composition of the original cover and the damage that has occurred to it. The intensity of the fire, vegetal composition, season of the year, and amount of soil moisture are some of the important factors influencing the extent of damage. Also of importance is the need for seeding to curb the establishment of undesirable cover. ~~and to meet identified development needs~~. Soil characteristics and climatic factors influence the species selection as well as the manner of seeding. See Appendix 1 for guidelines and assistance in planning for the seeding of burned areas. (Also see 5710 and 7413).

C. Planting. Planting of trees and shrubs is usually too slow a process to provide the quick emergency cover desired under the conservation objective. However, it may be considered if evaluation indicates the trees and shrubs will give additional protection to the soil such as in vicinity of gully control structures, channel stabilization works, etc. ~~Under the development objective~~, The planting of trees and shrubs to replace species destroyed by the fire may be necessary if evaluation indicates satisfactory natural replacement will not occur within an acceptable period of time. ~~(See 7414 and 5720)~~.

D. Watershed Tillage. When a fire rehabilitation objective is established which identifies the need for soil stabilization beyond that possible with management or seeding, then watershed tillage practices should be considered. The primary function should be to achieve the conservation objective of preventing further loss of site productive capacity by keeping soil in place, and aiding vegetation establishment. Watershed tillage may also be used for accomplishing the development objectives of preventing or reducing other damages. Tillage practices which may be of assistance in fire rehabilitation projects are as follows: (See 7412 for further guidelines in selecting and using watershed tillage practices).

1. Furrowing and Trenching. Contour furrows/trenches are used mainly to prevent dry mantle floods and soil erosion that may result from high intensity rainstorms by providing storage for overland flow. Factors to be considered in the use of furrows/trenches on fire rehabilitation projects are: the extent to which a gully stream has developed, soil characteristics and depth, steepness of slope, nature and value of property to be protected, character and frequency of rainstorms, and the extent to which the area may be stabilized by other treatments such as management or seeding, to control runoff.

2. Ripping. The physical characteristics of the burn should be carefully evaluated prior to the use of ripping practices in fire rehabilitation. Slopes should normally be less than 30% and the terrain generally free of sharp breaks which would prevent ripping on the contour. The burned area should be carefully analyzed as to runoff potential by considering the soil (texture, depth, restrictive layer, etc.), slope and the intensity, amount and probability of high intensity storms which may be expected during the first or second year. If examination indicates that a ripping project is needed, then design the project to provide for (1) ripping to sufficient depth (normally 15" or less) for transporting surface flow into the soil profile where it can be temporarily stored and (2) spacing of the rips to adequately increase infiltration to a rate necessary to handle the design storm intensity.

E. Water Control Structures. Water control structures such as detention dams, dikes, and diversion dams may be of assistance in fire rehabilitation projects to curb channel erosion and headcutting or for protection from flood and sediment damages. ~~Water control structures are normally used in conjunction with development objectives~~. Adequate consideration should also be given to land treatment and management practices upstream from the structures. (See 9170 for guidelines, specifications, etc. for use in design and construction).

1. Detention Dams. When potential flood and sediment damage is high, detention dams may be used independently of other practices or in conjunction with seeding or tillage practices for reducing damage potential. However, such structures should only be used where the anticipated benefits offset installation costs. Detention dams often provide the most immediate and positive means for retarding floods and reducing sediment yield following a fire which destroys the protective ground cover on a watershed.

2. Dikes and Diversion Dams. These practices are not as effective in controlling floods and reducing sedimentation damages as are detention dams. However, they may be used where the topography is suitable and such that there are no potential detention dam sites. Dikes and diversions may also be used in conjunction with detention dams and land treatment practices to curb channel erosion and headcutting.

F. Trails. Construction of necessary truck trails and maintenance of existing roads and trails to provide access for completing rehabilitation projects may be required. This practice should be kept to the minimum necessary to accomplish the rehabilitation objectives.

.13 Rehabilitation Planning Assistance. Liberal overtime policy is sometimes sufficient to handle the large fire or multi-fire situation but usually additional personnel are needed in order not to affect the other district programs and to properly plan the rehabilitation project. When the District Staff cannot adequately meet the needs, the State Director of the State in which the burn is located should arrange for the formulation of a rehabilitation planning team to assist the district. Assistance may be requested from the Service Centers and other States on large fires, multi-fire complexes and special situations.

.14 Programming and Work Plans. Rehabilitation programs for burned areas cannot be planned in advance since the location, extent and effects of wildfires are not predictable. Therefore, an appropriation sufficient to provide for rehabilitation of burned areas in an average year is requested annually by the Bureau in anticipation of such emergencies. Supplemental appropriations may be requested to meet financing needs during years of unusual fire damage.

A. Work Plans. The rehabilitation plans are to be based upon the evaluation and analysis procedures referred to in this section. The work plan shall be prepared setting forth justification for emergency treatment, including management and other required treatment practices listed by types of treatment, estimated units, costs, man-months, total funds, etc. Complete Form 1630-1 for each Fire Rehabilitation project. ~~See 1631 for guidance in the preparation of 1630-1~~. and JDR's for each job proposed.

1. District Submission. All requirements of this section are to be met prior to forwarding 1630-1 for review and approval. Proposals which include treatments not authorized within the criteria of fire rehabilitation work will be rejected.

2. State Office Approval. State Directors may approve fire rehabilitation plans, submitted in accordance with 7240 that do not exceed $10,000 per fire. Fire rehabilitation plans are to be submitted to the Washington Office immediately upon being approved. The WO shall review and monitor such rehabilitation plans for compliance with directives, and for feasibility of accomplishment within stated time frames. A realistic analysis of what can be accomplished, given the seasonal and climatic conditions existing at the time, is critical to effective rehabilitation work. If plans are not meeting the requirements set forth in this section, approval will then be required by the WO upon notification to State Director.

3. State Office Review. Fire rehabilitation plans exceeding $10,000 are reviewed in the State Office and submitted to the WO for approval. States are to insure that all requirements of this section have been met prior to forwarding to WO.

.15 Program Execution. The emergency nature of fire rehabilitation and the seasonal restrictions imposed on many of the rehabilitation practices requires close coordination between all activities and services needed to implement the plan.

A. Work Schedules. Although the types of treatments and support services required in a rehabilitation project will influence job accomplishment, it is important that jobs requiring favorable climatic factors (precipitation, temperature, season, etc.) or support services be scheduled and accomplished at the proper time. As an example, a proposal to seed a specific vegetative species requiring fall precipitation has no justification for inclusion in a plan if it cannot be timely seeded due to a late burn that would not provide sufficient time to issue the contract or procure the seed. To seed the burn in the fall of the following year does not qualify as emergency fire rehabilitation; it should be programmed and financed from regular funds.

B. Contract Procurement. Submit for contract procurement only those items, jobs or services included in the approved rehabilitation work plan. See 1512 for detailed field contracting procedures.

1. Processing Time. Under normal conditions, Service Center contracting staffs begin processing bid requests within 3 days after receipt of bid drafts. Six weeks are normally required from receipt of bid draft until bid opening unless there is a delay in receiving wage rates from the Department of Labor (See 1512.31). If the emergency character of the work, or the time frame for performance requires special processing of bid drafts, District Offices should submit with the bid drafts a complete statement of the emergency conditions and the required time frames for performance. Service Center Contracting Officers will assign highest priority to these projects to meet performance deadlines. Negotiation, in lieu of advertising, may be employed where appropriate in the judgment of the Contracting Officer.

2. Time Element. Contract services may be speeded up by the requesting offices if consideration is given to:

a. Developing rehabilitation plans on large fires through a technical team effort, thus shortening the planning time.

b. Insuring that the rehabilitation work plan is complete and accurate prior to submission for review and approval.

c. Consolidating similar types of work in an area into a single contract to reduce Invitation for Bid preparation.

d. Informing Service Centers, in advance, of areas where fire rehabilitation is being planned, to provide them lead time to obtain necessary wage rates for the areas involved.

e. Establishing priorities on bid drafts submitted to Service Centers.

.16 Equipment and Supply Needs. Prior to each fire season, State Directors should review inventories and compile a list by item, condition and location of all equipment and supplies that might be necessary to fire rehabilitation work. This normally can be obtained from inventory print-outs and the necessary changes made as they develop.

.17 Job Supervision, Inspection and Maintenance. All rehabilitation projects are to be developed with consideration given to adequate supervision, inspection, and maintenance. Rehabilitation projects are as dependent upon follow-up effort as other programs.

A. Supervision. Insure that adequate manpower with the necessary expertise are available to accomplish the contract supervision and other responsibilities of the rehabilitation project.

B. Inspection and Maintenance. Only the initial rehabilitation project will be funded in subactivity 1520, the subsequent periodic inspections and maintenance requirements are funded from other regular appropriated funds. Include provisions for these requirements in subsequent program plans to insure that rehabilitation objectives are accomplished.

SEEDING

The following criteria will serve as a guide in the decision to seed burned areas:

1. Seed must be available in adequate quantities on short notice at a reasonable cost.

2. When broadcast seeding is necessary, the seed must sprout quickly, and grow well without seedbed preparation or covering. Normally, broadcast seeding will be confined to rough sites where drilling would be impractical. Broadcast seeding can usually be applied more economically by aircraft. Best results are obtained when the area is seeded immediately after the burn and before the first fall rains on areas of fine soils. An ash or loose surface soil should be present. Precipitation should be in excess of 14" annually. Where lesser amounts of moisture are expected, the seed should be covered by dragging a chain, harrow, etc. over the site where possible.

3. Seed varieties must be adapted to the site (climate, soil, topography, etc.).

4. Best results can usually be obtained when seed is drilled. Recommended equipment is the rangeland drill. Where soil surface is firm or soddy, deep furrow drilling should be done.

5. Research results and past experience indicate good recovery of the wheatgrass composition of the original cover can be expected after a burn. Stipas and Poas seem to recover well. Idaho fescue usually suffers high mortality. The extent of recovery of other species will depend on intensity of the burn.

6. Do not seed areas where less than 8" annual rainfall is expected, unless augmented by contour furrowing or other water collecting treatments.

7. Drill on the contour where possible.

8. Be very selective in using legumes since establishment is usually short lived. A need should exist before legumes are used in a seeding mixture.

9. For re-establishing timber stands on commercial forest lands refer to 5710.

10. Mustard (Brassica nigra and B. juncea) has proven desirable under certain conditions on the Pacific Coast. However, mustard and Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum) and/or soft chess (Bromus mollis) sown together develop cover superior to either plant alone. The reason for superiority of the mustardgrass mixture is found in the different growth habits of the forb and grass. In a mix, seed at a rate of not less than 3 lb./acre for each species.

11. The following vegetative species in various mixes are recommended for general use in western Oregon: tall fescue, creeping red or chewings fescue, highland bentgrass, white Dutch clover, birds foot trefoil.

12. Chamise wildfires should be treated for both short- and long-term conservation objectives of a combination of seeding annual and perennial grasses.

13. Chaparral areas should be carefully evaluated before long-term objectives are applied.

14. Objective on areas with rainfall above 22" should be to establish a minimum of 45% vegetative cover with 20% to 30% litter.

15. Recommended seeding mixture for chapparral areas is as follows:

Blando brome (Bromus mollis) 1-3 lbs.
Harding (Phalaris tuburosa var. stenoptera) 1-2 lbs.
Perennial rye (Lolium perenne) 2-4 lbs. (Ukiah District only)
Smilo (Oryzopsis miliacoa) 1-2 lbs.
Sherman Big Bluegrass (Poa ampla) 1-2 lbs.

A mixture 7-10 lbs./acre should be used.

GPO 853-870

APPENDIX IV

FIRE RESTORATION PLAN

Fire Number _____

I. Background: (Current situation)

- A. Fire Identification
  - 1. Location
  - 2. Soils
  - 3. Topography
  - 4. Climate
  - 5. Vegetation prior to burn
  - 6. Intensity of burn
  - 7. Hydrology
  - 8. SSF prior to burn
- B. Resource Uses

II. Evaluation and Analysis:

- A. On site physical factors (Damages to watershed)
  - 1. Erosion hazard - wind, water
- B. Off-site non-physical, water quality, sedimentation
- C. Wildlife or other factors

III. Rehabilitation Needs and Objectives:

- A. Alternatives
- B. Recommendations
  - 1. Treatment
  - 2. Management
- C. Justification

IV. Environmental Considerations:

Discuss positive or negative impacts of alternatives proposed.

- A. MFP status (was MFP used?)

V. AWP Summary:

- A. Description of units
- B. Cost per unit
- C. Man months
- D. Other job requirements - pounds of seed by species
- E. Cooperative programs

VI. Map Exhibit:

A. Perimeter of fire should be shown in black.

B. Boundaries of treatment areas by symbol.

C. Show all existing jobs in addition to proposed.

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Form 1279-3 (May 1982) (formerly DSC 1279-3a)